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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/523,949	10/19/2005	Ian James Prisma	ARD121USA	9420
24339	7590	11/17/2008		
JOEL D. SKINNER, JR. SKINNER AND ASSOCIATES 212 COMMERCIAL ST. HUDSON, WI 54016			EXAMINER MACARTHUR, VICTOR L	
			ART UNIT 3679	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/17/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/523,949

Applicant(s)

PRISMALL, IAN JAMES

Examiner

VICTOR MACARTHUR

Art Unit

3679

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 August 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-9 and 12-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-9 and 12-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/808)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings were received on 12/3/2007. These drawings are acceptable for the purposes of examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mullenberg (U.S. Patent 5,639,176).

Claim 1. Mullenberg discloses (fig.1) a method of securing a tube (21) to another component (18), the method comprising providing the said another component with an opening (opening within 18), passage or recess having a region of generally tapering form (tapered inner region of 18) with a predetermined cone angle, introducing the tube into the opening, passage or recess, positioning a clamping member (11) within the tube, the clamping member having a generally frustoconical form (tapered outer form of 11) with a predetermined cone angle which is approximately the same as the opening, passage or recess cone angle, and securing (securing with 5) the clamping member to the said another component to clamp the tube between the clamping member and the said another component.

Claim 3. Mullenberg discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the tube is of a ductile material (i.e., metal as designated by cross-hatching).

Claim 5. Mullenberg discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the tube is shaped to include an end region (left end of 21) of tapering form prior to the introduction of the tube into the opening, passage or recess.

Claim 6. Mullenberg discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the action of introducing deforms (col.1, ll.54-60) part of the tube to conform generally, with the tapering shape of the opening, passage or recess.

Claim 8. Mullenberg discloses (fig.1) a post arrangement comprising a tube (21), an end of which extends into an opening (opening within 18), passage or recess provided in a base (18), the opening, passage or recess being of generally tapering form (tapered form of opening within 18) with a predetermined cone angle, a clamping member (11) being located at least partly within the tube, the clamping member having a generally frustoconical form with a predetermined cone angle which is approximately the same as the opening, passage or recess cone angle, the clamping member being secured to the base to clamp the tube between the clamping member and the base.

Claim 12. Mullenberg discloses a post arrangement according to claim 8, wherein the clamping member is arranged to be secured to the base by means of a screw-threaded coupling (via. 5 and 24).

Claim 13. Mullenberg discloses a post arrangement according to claim 8, wherein the post is **arranged to carry** (but does not necessarily carry) part of a queue management system. Note that the post is arranged within element 1 such that it is capable of structurally carrying any

number of management systems including queue management systems. Note that the term “queue” is taken to mean arranged in a line in accordance with Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition.

Claim 14. Mullenberg discloses (fig.1) a post arrangement comprising a tube (21), an end of which extends into an opening (opening within 18), passage or recess provided in a housing (18) forming part of a queue management system (line of elements shown in fig.1), the opening, passage or recess being of generally tapering form with a predetermined cone angle, a clamping member (11) being located within the tube, the clamping member having a generally frustoconical form with a predetermined cone angle which is approximately the same as the opening, passage or recess cone angle, the clamping member being secured to the housing to clamp the tube between the clamping member and the housing. Note that the term “queue” is taken to mean arranged in a line in accordance with Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition.

Claim 15. Mullenberg discloses a connection arrangement comprising a first component (21) of tubular form, a second component (18) having an opening (tapered opening in 18), passage or recess of tapering form formed therein with a predetermined cone angle, and a clamping member (11) having a generally frustoconical form with a predetermined cone angle which is approximately the same as the opening, passage or recess cone angle, a part of the first component being located within the opening, passage or recess of the second component, the clamping member being located at least partly within the first component and secured (via 5) to the second component to clamp the first component between the second component and the clamping member.

Claim 16. Mullenberg discloses a connection arrangement according to claim 8 wherein the tube has a tube wall of uniform thickness (axial thickness of 21 as measured between left side of 21 to right side of 21).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mullenberg (U.S. Patent 5,639,176).

Claim 4. Mullenberg discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the tube is of a metal material (rather than a plastics material as claimed). One of ordinary skill in the art would expect plastic to be preferable over metal for the purpose of reducing weight since plastic is lighter than metal. It has generally been recognized that selection of a known material based upon its suitability for the intended use is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Leshin, 227 F.2d 197, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960). Furthermore, the applicant has failed to demonstrate criticality by any showing of unexpected result derived from a plastic material over a metal material. Wherein a specific limitation has no criticality, case law can be relied upon as the sole rationale in an obviousness rejection. See MPEP 2144.04. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Mullenberg invention to use plastic rather than metal for the benefit of reducing weight, and

further since the limitation has no criticality and has thus been established by the case law cited above to be an obvious design consideration within the skill of the art. “[T]he results of ordinary innovation are not the subject of exclusive rights under the patent laws. Were it otherwise patents might stifle, rather than promote, the progress of useful arts. See U.S. Const., Art. I, section 8, cl.8.” In re KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007).

Claim 7. Mullenberg discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the other component is provided with a single, centrally disposed (in that 24 is centrally disposed about 5) screw-threaded passage (24) extending from the lower surface thereof, a screw-threaded bolt (5) being used to secure the clamping member to the said another component, the screw-threaded bolt extending through a single, centrally disposed (in that 25 is centrally disposed about 5) opening (25) formed in the said clamping member and into the screw-threaded passage. Mullenberg does not expressly state that the position of the screw-threaded passage and opening should be reversed. However, the reversal of components in a prior art reference is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Gazda, 219 F.2d 449, 104 USPQ 400 (CCPA 1955); In re Japikse, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950). Furthermore, the applicant has failed to demonstrate criticality by any showing of unexpected result derived from any specific hole/passage location. To the contrary, the applicant’s disclosure implies that the hole/passage location is not critical (see applicant’s figures 2 and 3 which show reversal of hole/passage location). Wherein a specific limitation has no criticality, case law can be relied upon as the sole rationale in an obviousness rejection. See MPEP 2144.04. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reverse the Mullenberg hole/passage location since the limitation has no criticality and has thus been

established by the case law cited above to be an obvious design consideration within the skill of the art. “[T]he results of ordinary innovation are not the subject of exclusive rights under the patent laws. Were it otherwise patents might stifle, rather than promote, the progress of useful arts. See U.S. Const., Art. I, section 8, cl.8.” In re KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007).

Claim 9. Mullenberg discloses a method according to claim 8, wherein the tube is of a metal material (rather than a plastics material as claimed). One of ordinary skill in the art would expect plastic to be preferable over metal for the purpose of reducing weight. It has generally been recognized that selection of a known material based upon its suitability for the intended use is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Leshin, 227 F.2d 197, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960). Furthermore, the applicant has failed to demonstrate criticality by any showing of unexpected result derived from a plastic material over a metal material. Wherein a specific limitation has no criticality, case law can be relied upon as the sole rationale in an obviousness rejection. See MPEP 2144.04. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Mullenberg invention to use plastic rather than metal for the benefit of reducing weight, and further since the limitation has no criticality and has thus been established by the case law cited above to be an obvious design consideration within the skill of the art. “[T]he results of ordinary innovation are not the subject of exclusive rights under the patent laws. Were it otherwise patents might stifle, rather than promote, the progress of useful arts. See U.S. Const., Art. I, section 8, cl.8.” In re KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with regard to the claim rejections have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

All of applicant's claimed limitations are met by the prior art within the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim language as is detailed in the reworded rejections above. Subject matter that is not recited in the claims cannot be relied upon to persuasively argue for allowability. Claimed limitations cannot be persuasively argued to have a scope narrower than that, which is reasonably most broad. In a product claim, intended use, labeling and functional language cannot overcome the prior art wherein the prior art discloses structure fully capable of performing such uses and functionality. Capability need not be expressly stated in the prior art wherein it is inherent to the structure. Such inherency of functional capability is presumed to be present in the prior art structure until applicant proves otherwise with submission of actual evidence, in accordance with MPEP 2112.01(I). Motivation to combine the references comes from knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art and the references themselves. Lastly, the Supreme Court has consistently held that where all of the pieces of the invention are known in the prior art it is not patentable to combine known pieces, even to produce beneficial results, unless those results are unexpected and unpredictable. That is to say that if cogent reasoning, based in no part upon hindsight, demonstrates predictability of the new result, a patent will not issue. See In Re Hotchkiss v. Greenwood, 52 U.S. 248, which stated that even beneficial results of being "made firm and strong, and more durable" do not render an invention patentable over the prior art if those results are predictable; see also In re KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007), which states "[T]he results of

ordinary innovation are not the subject of exclusive rights under the patent laws. Were it otherwise patents might stifle, rather than promote, the progress of useful arts. See U.S. Const., Art. I, section 8, cl.8.”

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Victor MacArthur whose telephone number is (571) 272-7085. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on (571) 272-7087. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197.

November 19, 2008

/Victor MacArthur/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3679